

HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL

Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants
A Historical & Genealogical Society
of Central West Virginia
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Manuscript Submissions

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Membership

For HCPD membership information, see the Membership Form in back of Journal.

HCPD Mailing Address:

Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants, Inc.,
45 Abbotts Run Road, Horner, WV 26372.

Office Hours

Thurs. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.;

(We close at 3 on Mondays until further notice.)

Mon., Tues., Wed. & Fri. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Sat. 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The HCPD office is closed on National, State, and Local Election
Days

and on the following holidays:

Good Friday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day,
Thanksgiving weekend, Dec. 22, 2012-Jan. 1, 2013

Phone & Internet:

Telephone: (304) 269-7091 Fax: (304) 269-4430

E-mail: hcpd@hackerscreek.com

HCPD Website: <http://www.hackerscreek.com>

Executive Director: Betty Ann Nicholson

HACKER'S Creek Pioneer Descendants Board

(effective October 1, 2011)

PRESIDENT

Mary Creamer
446 Park Street
Morgantown, WV 26505
(304) 216-5721
GodivaM@comcast.net

VICE-PRESIDENT

Irma J. CURTIS
636-A Berlin Rd.
Weston, WV 26452
grannyijc@gmail.com
(304) 269-5002

SECRETARY

Elaine **Allman** Coulter
28 Dayton Park Road
Philippi, WV 26416
(304) 457-2130
ALLMANec@msn.com

TREASURER

Betty Ann Nicholson
38 Gaston Manor Road
Jane Lew, WV 26378
(304) 269-1015
banicholson@shentel.net

LIBRARIAN

Audrey Mick Brown
111 Mulberry Street
Weston, WV 26452
(304) 269-1142
AudreyBrenneman@frontier.com

EDITOR

Joy **STALNAKER** De Fazio
RR 5 Box 140Y
Bridgeport, WV 26330
joy@HACKERscreek.com

JUNIOR PAST PRESIDENT

Cary L. Williams
376 Keister Hollow
Weston WV 26452
(304) 269-4952
WilliCLW@aol.com

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Randall Nicholson
38 Gaston Manor Road
Jane Lew, WV 26378
(304) 269-1015
banicholson@shentel.net

Bertha **Allman**
RR 4 Box 264D
Philippi, WV 26416
(304) 457-4170
ALLMANmnb@msn.com

Donna Williams
376 Keister Hollow
Weston WV 26452
(304) 269-4952
WilliCLW@aol.com

Doris Dean
PO Box 428
Jane Lew, WV 26378
(304) 884-7284
Doris_Dean@msn.com

Rollie Neal
RR 5 Box 613C
Clarksburg, WV 26301
(304) 745-4422
rjneal@cebridge.net

Eva Newlon
109 Rebrook Street
Clarksburg, WV 26301
(304) 745-6142

CEMETERY CHAIR

Patricia Viellenave
184 West Wood Haven Dr..
Kingsland, GA 31548-9483
(812) 729-8820
wvgal@tds.net

From the Desk



of the Director

Dear Members,

So it has been awhile since the last time I sent you a letter and it has been almost a year since I came on board. To say the least, it has been interesting.

Just to sum up the year so far, we have experienced a new website, had a new hot water tank installed because it almost caught the library on fire and had four huge pine trees come down on our property during the big 100-year storm, Wow, what a year. Needless to say.....it's been an experience!

In between all that, a new handicap ramp was installed at the back entrance to our building, I got through my first year of the Gathering and almost experienced the Jubilee at Jackson's Mill. I say "almost" experienced, because I had to take an emergency trip to the E.R. the Tuesday before it started, putting me out of service for the whole weekend.

I have a wonderful staff though, and they took care of everything while I recuperated. They were great. As far as the troubles with the water tank and the storm, our members have shown true commitment sending in donations to help us recover.

In closing, I must say that when I took on this job a year ago, I didn't realize the gem that was sitting here in Horner, West Virginia. The amount of information stored and utilized here is mind boggling. I don't think that the majority of the local people realize the facility they have at their disposal. My goal this year is to make people more aware of what we do here.

Hope you all had a great summer and take advantage of the beautiful fall scenery that is yet to come.

Linda

HCPD Celebrates 30th Anniversary



Twyla Hinzman, winner of the John **HACKER** Award.

A Saturday evening banquet at the Broad Street United Methodist Church, Weston, was "the" highlight of the 30th Anniversary Gathering of the HACKER'S Creek Pioneer Descendants last week.

Sixty-six persons from several states remembered a number of loved ones who had passed on since August 2011 and then gathered in celebration of the organization's 27 charter members who are still active in the HCPD.

Presentation of the John and Margaret Hacker awards to Twyla **MCCUE HINZMAN**

and Betty **WIMER GRAYBILL**, respectively capped the four days of research and fellowship of individuals interested in preserving the history and genealogy of the Central West Virginia area. Both ladies are natives of Lewis County and have worked to preserve local history from their homes in Dover, DE, and Canton, OH, respectively.

Other special events of the conference included classes in researching court records by Dennis **RODGERS** of Ft. Myers, FL, and using the internet for research taught by Mary **GLASS** of Buckhannon. A tour of the Georgetown-Vandalia area of Lewis County, as well as the French Creek and Buckhannon areas of Upshur County, was led by Joy **GILCHRIST STALNAKER DEFAZIO**. Included in the tour were stops at the Upshur County Historical Society's Museum and a luncheon served by Gerry **HENDERSON** and her staff at A Governor's Inn in Buckhannon. The group was enlightened about Upshur County history by Noel **TENNEY**, museum director.

Most of the other events were held at the Central West Virginia Genealogy and History Library, Horner. Included were a covered dish dinner and entertainment by local storyteller, Noel **TENNEY**, on Thursday evening; and foot-tapping traditional music by Denton **KING** and Friends following a buffet meal at a local steakhouse Friday evening.

[illegible]

A Pump, an Outhouse and a Washtub in the Kitchen for Bathing

by Jane Boucher

Editor's Note: This was written in response to a post about the rigors of country living in the bygone days by Darrell GROVES on the HCPD Listserve in December 2011. I thought it worthy of use in our HCJ.

We had well water at home. In the winter, we had a blanket hung over the kitchen door to keep the kitchen warm; the rest of the house was freezing and the water in the pail in the kitchen was frozen stiff. We got dressed and washed for school in the kitchen.

We had the outhouse- and the washtub, too. I never had a bath in a bathtub until I was 15 years old.

Mom and Dad never had a fridge until I was 15, either. Dad kept things cold underground or hung in the water well in a pail...but not meat, of course. If we ever got that, we ate it right away.

We usually got meat from Dad butchering neighbors' animals, like hogs, which he hated to do. They would then give us meat.

Momma usually got cloth from the dump and made school clothes for us on her machine.

In other words, we were sorta' dirt poor. Once my sister almost cut her foot off. It took her a year to recover. She was only about seven. Mom and I went to the city dump hunting for her a toy to take to the hospital. Mom found one of those old rubber dollies and washed it up. We took it to my sister.

Mom was the proudest person I ever knew. She would never ask for or take charity. She hated it.

The maddest I ever saw her was when a church group brought a fruit basket to the door. She refused it and told them to take it to someone who needed it. She was stomping around the house all day talking to herself with red cheeks.

She gave up a lot and sacrificed daily for her kids, I can't remember her ever yelling at me. She would sing and yodel and dance for us kids and clean house. She was a cleaner!

Try living up to this kind of a mom! I swear, I've never been able to do it. I personally think she was the closest person near to sainthood I've ever known. Everyone loved her. I think the first new dress she ever had was when she was in her 50's.

Life was hard, but love was plentiful. Christmas – rarely, if ever, was there anything new.

Dad and us kids would go out and cut down the tree and decorate it. Mom and my older sisters would sit around singing and telling stories.

Mom was the greatest ghost storyteller, ever. I still believe half the tales she told us about things in the family.

We did have nuts 'cause we picked them - walnuts and hickory nuts. We'd usually kill a chicken, our only chicken for Christmas and Thanksgiving. My sister and I would not eat it. To us, this was a pet.

Mom was a good cook. She could make gravy out of flour and water.

There were times when we had no electric, just kerosene lanterns.

I wouldn't trade this life for any amount of store bought stuff. We were blessed. I knew my whole life that I could survive, no matter what.

Dad used to tell us the ruination of this country was welfare and credit; he hated both.

They both died in 1976. Dad was born in Millwood, WV, and Mom in Williamstown, WV.

But I gotta say: I love these new inventions, like the ATM. I thought I WAS in heaven when they invented that. I used to work right across from one. My check went in and money came out. I used to tell my little grandson it was the MAGIC MACHINE that gave out money. He was about four. He'd always ask me if we were going to the magic machine.

AND computers! My computer is my one salvation right now. I can't imagine being without one, at least at this time in my life.

Cell phones too! Wonderful things for emergencies or for full time use. Some of my friends have gone to using their cell phone altogether without landlines.

I like many new things but sure am glad to remember the good old days too. I know I WAS blessed. I learned it's not money or things that are so precious. It's LOVE.

DANIEL CONRAD WILL

This information was copied from the *Braxton Democrat* and was contributed by Gloria **HUSK**. Added notes: d. Aug 1853, Settlement 8 Oct. 1853, Braxton Probate Records.

The Braxton Democrat, Vol 22, no. 43 Sutton, WV Thursday, Dec. 15, 1904

WILL OF DANIEL CONRAD

"" An Unique Instrument on Record in the County Clerks Office"

Know all men by these presents, that I, Daniel **CONRAD**, of Lewis County, and the state of West Virginia, being in my natural senses and in perfect mind.

I will my soul and body to the hands of the Almighty God of Heavens, and I beg the Almighty God of Heavens for his mercies and to pardon me, grace my sons and iniquities and transgressions and of all my eviland unlawful and unrightous sins and deeds, and if the Almighty God of Heavens will spare my life and let me always live and will pardon me, grace my sins and all my iniquities and transgressions, and of all my and of all my evil and unlawful and unrightous sins and deeds, and will spare my lifeand let me always live and will restore me to my natural health and strength and to the natural use of myself again and will let me be restored to my natural health and strength and to the natural use of myself again, and will enable me to get those ores and coins and treasures and matters that are on my land, or on any land, or anywhere else, when the Almighty God is willing an pleases to let me find and get om the ground or underground, and will enable me to make use of , and to have made use of and will enable me to erect and build a church to the praise and honor of Jesus Christ.are paid, is to be added to said church.

As for Abe, the black boy that father willed to me is not to come to any of my family, and as for Peggy, my wife is to have no inheritance on any of my land nor any of her children, and my brother John and none of his family nor none of **BENJAMIN**s nor of **HAYMOND**s nor **BOSELEY** nor his heirs is to intefere in my lands and legacies. **GREENWOOD** is not to intefere in any of my concerns.

Whereas I appoint Mary **BASTABLE** , of 'Weston, my heir and administrator, and to come and stay with me and to take care of me and my things, and to keep my things in nice and genteel order for me, and to do all that is just and right for me and herself while we both live, and to get all done for me that is just and right.

May 10, 1837 DANIEL **CONRAD**"

BURNS, PORTER & SUMMERS

Rita Holmes & Darrell Groves

Darrell: Rita **HOLMES** and I have been trying to sort out her **BURNS, PORTER** and **SUMMERS** LINES. Her **SUMMERS** are related to our **SOMER/SOMMER/SUMMERS** of Lewis County. I am guessing that her **BURNS** and **PORTER** lines are also related to Lewis County lines. I am also wondering if her **COON** individual could not be one of our **KUHN**s. If anyone can help, I would appreciate it.

On Jan 27, 2011, Rita **HOLMES** <ames-iowa-bappe@comcast.net> wrote to Brett **MORGAN**: I have been working on my **PORTER** line for some time now. I saw your post about John **PORTER** and Sarah **SUMMERS** and would like to know if you have ever figured out this mystery. In my lineage, I have John S **PORTER** who married Sarah Jane **SUMMERS** and his son John married Jane **BURNS**. The birth dates are different as my John was born in 1804 in Cabell County WVA and married Jane **BURNS** who was born in 1810 in Greenbrier County WVA. My John S **PORTER** died in 1843 in Wolcott, White County IN and Jane **BURNS PORTER** remarried to a Thomas **COON** and moved to Iowa with her nine children. Somewhere in this genealogy research things got very messed up. Just curious if anyone has ever tried to get this figured out. Rita **HOLMES**

On January 28, 2011, Brett **MORGAN** <bpmorgan@verizon.net> responded:

Yes, someone messed things up somewhere along the line. There seems to be two separate families, and I've looked on them both.

The confusion seems to be with the father, John **PORTER**, whose wife's name was Sarah.

One family lived in Cabell County WV, and the other lived in Bath and Nelson Co's, VA until 1830 when they moved to Gallia County, OH. The John **PORTER** (son) who married Jane **BURNS** is of the Cabell County family and the John S. **PORTER** (son) of the Gallia County family was born on Nov. 21, 1807 in Bath County, VA., married Fanny **ROADARMOUR** in Gallia County in 1835 and died 24 Dec. 1877 in Rolle, Phelps County, MO.

My great-grandfather, Walter Royal **PORTER**, kept a book of birthdays (now in my possession) and all the names and dates fit the VA to Gallia, OH, family exactly. His father, Royal Wilson **PORTER** was born in 1833 in Gallia County, the presumably illegitimate son of John S. **PORTER**'s sister, Mary "Polly" Green **PORTER**. She and her siblings' parents were John **PORTER** and Sarah **SUMMERS**.

A BRAKE LETTER

This is from the G. W. **BRAKE** (son of Jacob and Rachel) Srapbood, Elmira, CA. He sent this to the editor of the paper:

A LETTER: *Ed Republican*: thinking it will be interesting to many of your readers, I send you an extract from a letter written in Texas by my daughter, Mrs. Rachel **McKinney**, who left Suisun valley a few years ago. Yours, G.W. BRAKE

Mooresville, TX. May 5th, (1887). Dear Father: I will give you a description of a fearful storm which took place here a few days since. We saw the heavy green cloud in the north and knew it would bring a heavy hail storm, and were all very much frightened. We watched it with great anxiety as it came rushing on with its destructive force; but it finally bore off westward giving us a heavy rain, the main storm going ten miles west of us. It tore down houses and churches, killed one woman and crippled her husband badly, and ruined the crops in its course. It also blew two freight cars off the track. I feel so thankful it did not reach us, and can sympathize with the many poor people who lost their all. The tornado covered a belt for about two miles in width and passed through several counties. We had a hail storm two years ago that destroyed all the crops in this vicinity. Railroad campers are scattered all around Masterville, some three or four hundred men being there building _anch road.

ALLEGHENY BACKTRACKS HERITAGE GUIDES

Historian and retired educator with 30 years experience can offer personalized guide service to historic or nature sites in central West Virginia, southwestern Pennsylvania, western Maryland and western Virginia. Will give general or personalized tours to places including, but not limited to, ghost towns, abandoned lumber and coal camps, battle sites, cemeteries, old home places, railroad stops, Native American sites, crime sites, old roads, cabins and forts. Have exhaustive knowledge of rivers, roads and trails in the region and can also take interested persons to natural scenic sites that are lesser known and off the normal tourist path. Day or hourly rates are available – reasonable and negotiable. Research assistance available. Can do research into family ancestors or regional events, land titles, as well as ghost writing, interpretation and social studies tutoring. Also available to make unique souvenirs relating to virtually any historic site or event in Appalachia. Contact David **ARMSTRONG**, David **ARMSTRONG**, 227 Sylvester Dr., Elkins, WV 26241 ph (304)-636-0657 e-mail nymalafiefall@gmail.com

FRANCIS ANCESTRY

By Larry Francis

The parents of Patrick **FRANCIS** of Lewis Co were Andrew **FRANCIS** and Mary (_____) of Fauquier County, VA. In checking Ancestry.com I found a number of entries with Andrew Gautier **FRANCIS** identified as Patrick **FRANCIS'** father, which is incorrect. The source seems to be a book that Mrs. Zora **PETTY BILLINGSLEY** published and identified Andrew Gautier **FRANCIS** based on research done by a Mr. L. Ferrer **LINDSEY**. It is sometimes hard to correct errors that others make. Andrew **FRANCIS** of Fauquier County, VA parents are still not known. Andrew **FRANCIS** appeared in the Fauquier County, VA Personal Property Tax list from 1786 to 1804.

Andrew Gautier **FRANCIS** of MD?/PA versus Andrew **FRANCIS** of MD/VA

A Mrs. Zora **PETTY BILLINGSLEY** in 1986 paid a Mr. L Ferrer **LINDSEY** of Salt Lake City to do research for her on the **FRANCIS** Family. In his notes, Mr. **LINDSEY** indicated that he was unable to find many references to the **FRANCIS** Family in Maryland, and he indicated at one point that he was unable to tie the Maryland **FRANCIS** to those in Fauquier County, VA. He then checked NY, NJ and PA. He said he found a Henry and a Joseph **FRANCIS** that moved to Fauquier Co based on the census records of Fauquier County, VA.

[Note: they were already there].

He indicated that he found in Philadelphia a deed in which a Samuel **FRANCIS** and wife Elizabeth, deeded a building to his son Andrew Gauthier **FRANCIS** and his wife Sarah in early 92. He also indicated that it appeared that Samuel **FRANCIS** had moved from Baltimore, MD where he was found in the Maryland Census, to Philadelphia as an Inn Keeper. He identified a Samuel, a Thomas, a Joseph, a John who appeared to have remained in the Baltimore area.

Mr. **LINDSEY** found a will in Philadelphia, by Samuel **FRANCIS**, in which he names Andrew Gautier **FRANCIS** as well as other children. He goes on to say that he found no further record of Andrew Gautier **FRANCIS** anywhere. Then without explanation he says that Henry, Joseph and Andrew all show up in Fauquier County, VA. He further states that Andrew Gauthier **FRANCIS** must have died about 1795 to 1802. In the family group sheet he gives Andrew Gautier **FRANCIS** as born about 1760 and died about 1800 in Philadelphia, with his wife named Sarah (____); sons Henry B: ca 1777, Joseph B: ca 1780, Andrew B ca 1782 MD [note: Andrew married Elizabeth **HUME** in Fauquier Co] and Patrick **FRANCIS** B: ca 1784.

It appears that Mr. **LINDSEY** placed those found in the Fauquier Co census as son of Andrew Gautier **FRANCIS**, since they were all born in Maryland without any documentation..

Mr. **LINDSEY** evidently did not have access to the Fauquier Personal Property Tax Lists, which clearly shows Andrew **FRANCIS** in each year starting in 1786 thru 1803, with his assumed sons listed as white males over the age of 16 during that same period of time, being shown when they became 16 years of age. Therefore, Andrew **FRANCIS** and his sons were in Fauquier Co., not in Maryland or Philadelphia.

Mary (_____) **FRANCIS** is assumed to be Andrew **FRANCIS**' wife, as she is shown in the Fauquier Tax record for 1804 with sons Patrick, Andrew and Henry. These same sons had previously been shown with Andrew **FRANCIS**. Since, Andrew was not listed in 1804, it has been assumed he died about 1804. Andrew **FRANCIS** was living in Fauquier County, VA during the same period that Andrew Gautier **FRANCIS** was living in Philadelphia.

What all this means is that Andrew **FRANCIS** of Fauquier County, VA could not be the same as Andrew Gauthier **FRANCIS** with wife Sarah (_____) who lived and died in Philadelphia; and the sons of Andrew **FRANCIS** of Fauquier Co were not sons of Andrew Gauthier **FRANCIS**. The parents of Andrew **FRANCIS** are still unknown. Andrew **FRANCIS** of Fauquier County, VA may have had more children, but no records exist to support additional children. Children identified from the Fauquier Tax record are: Alexander, Thomas, Joseph, William, Patrick Henry, Henry, Andrew Jr.; a daughter Margaret was identified from death records and burial in the Broad Run Baptist Church, New Baltimore, Fauquier County, VA.

I found this on Family Search on the evening of 13 May 2012 - which adds evidence that Andrew Gautier **FRANCIS** was never in Fauquier County, VA.

"New York, Births and Christenings, 1640-1962," Andrew Gautier **FRANCIS** in entry for Andrew Gifford **FRANCIS**, 1787

Name: Andrew Gifford **FRANCIS**

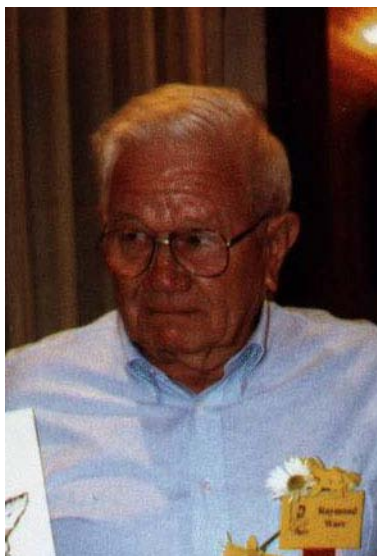
Gender: Male

Baptism/Christening Date: 02 Sep 1787

Baptism/Christening Place: TRINITY CHURCH PARISH, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Birth Date: 11 Aug 1787

- No additional name is given except his father's name was Andrew Gautier **FRANCIS** and the mother's was Sarah. Indexing Project (Batch) Number: C51059-1 System Origin: New_York-ODM Source Film Number: 974.7 B2N V. 90-93



RAYMOND M. WARE

Funeral services for Raymond Martin **WARE** age 87 of Woodland were held Tuesday May 8, 2012, at 10:00 AM from Smyrna Baptist Church with Rev. Keith **RIVERS** officiating. Burial followed in the adjoining cemetery.

Raymond passed away Saturday May 5, 2012 at Wedowee Hospital.

Raymond is survived by a daughter Susan (Thomas) **RANEW** of Ocala, FL; three sons Edward (Yvonne) **WARE** of Salt Springs, FL, William (Mheng) **WARE** of Woodland and Robert (Judy) **WARE** of New Smyrna Beach, FL; fourteen grandchildren, nine great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren.

Raymond was born September 22, 1924, the son of Thorson and Lilly Mae **WARE**.

He was retired as Assistant Fire Chief for the City of Daytona Beach , Florida. He had also served part-time for NASCAR in fire rescue at Daytona Motor Speedway. He was a member of New Smyrna Baptist Church. He was a veteran of the United States Navy serving in World War II. He was preceded in death by his parents and his wife Bonnie Lee **BOSTIC WARE**.

The family received friends at Benefield Funeral Home- Wedowee on Monday May 7, 2012 from 6 till 8 PM. The body lay in state at the church one hour prior to services.

Leave online condolences at www.benefieldfhwedowee.com

THE FAMILY OF JOHANNES MICHAEL BUSH

as compiled by Al Bush

Johannes Michael BUSH¹ was born about 1697 in Germany. He died on 29 Jun 1749 in Berks Co, PA or South Branch of the Potomac, VA.

Came over on good ship "HOPE" in 1733. Adam was 13 and Michael was 36. They were Pennsylvania German Pioneers. Notes from Roxie BUSH say "Michael BUSH, his wife and 4 children, came to America on board the ship Hope Aug 28 1733. On the list was Michael BUSH (36), Effa Busing (BUSH) (36), Jurig BUEYS (13), Ludwick BUSS (11), Maria Margitch (9), and Janis BUSS (7). BUSS, BUSING are versions of BUSH. They came from Palatine from Rotterdam, where the book was signed at the court house, Philadelphia (PA), Michael signed his name as Johann Michail BUSCH. The English names would be Michael BUSH, Eva BUSH, George Adam, Lewis, Mary Margret and John BUSH."

HCPD, Don NORMAN file lists the Pennsylvania Archives, Series 2, Volume XVII, emigrants who landed at Philadelphia August 28, (1733) on the "SHIP HOPE" from Rotterdam by way of Cowes, England as MICHAEL BUSS, 36; EIFFA BUSS, 36; JERILG ADAM BUSS, 13; LUDWICH BUSS, 11; MARIA MARGARITA BUSS, 9; and JANIS BUSS, 7. In English these names were Michael BUSH, Eve/Eva BUSH, George Adam BUSH, Lewis BUSH, Mary Margaret BUSH and John BUSH. A family group sheet and pedigree chart assembled by Terrell Gardner gives considerable detail on the family of "Hans Michael BUSCH". This is believed to be the Michael BUSS family. An additional three children are listed, one of whom is known to have died in Germany. The other two apparently died in Germany or on the voyage to America. (AGB note: other information indicates they stayed in Germany and were brought over to America later.) The family is said to have remained for some years in PA, probably in Berks County, and Michael is said to have died there July 29, 1749. But another source reports that they moved to the South Branch of the Potomac River in VA and that Michael BUSH's estate was settled there March 21, 1775, indicating that he actually died near that date. Also his wife, listed in the estate settlement, was "Catherine", suggesting that Eva died and Michael remarried. (AGB Note: I believe that Johannes Michael died July 29, 1749, his son George Michael was killed/died Abt 1775 and

¹ Their last name is also listed as BUS, BUSSING and BUSCH.

Catherine (Farley) was George Michael's wife.)

The following leaves some question as to the time of Michael's death: (~~else~~ otherwise, this would be referring to another Michael **BUSH**)

RECORD OF COMMISSIONERS OF UNPATENTED LANDS, Monongalia County Courthouse, page 457, 1780 "George **BUSH**, heir of Michael **BUSH**, certified for 400 acres on Buckhannon River, adjoining lands of George **JACKSON**, to include his settlement made in 1775. Note: It must be remembered that under Virginia law of the time any person who made a settlement on western waters prior to 1 Jan 1778 was entitled to 400 acres of land, and that in certificates such as the one above the "settlement before 1775" or whatever refers to the ORIGINAL settler, so in this case Michael **BUSH** made a settlement in 1775 on the Buckhannon, proving that he COULD NOT have died in 1774 at the Battle of Point Pleasant. The land was certified in 1780 for George **BUSH**, although he was a child not old enough to act in his own behalf. (David **ARMSTRONG**, 201 Graham St., Elkins, WV 26241 - 6 Aug 1995.) (AGB Note: This George **BUSH** is George **BUSH**, Jr. son of George Michael **BUSH** the son of Johannes Michael **BUSH**).

(AGB Note: Additional information from David **ARMSTRONG** via Deborah **JOHNSON** (dJOHNSON@swep.com) from internet 10/30/2001. This information appears to deal with George **BUSH**, Jr., Johannes Michael's grandson):

***HARRISON COUNTY MARRIAGE BOND**, Harrison County Courthouse, Bk 1 page 339 George **BUSH** Jr and Jacob **WOLF** bond for marriage of George with Mary **WOLF**, daughter of Jacob, bond dated 17 June 1799. This will identify the George **BUSH** who married Mary **WOLF** as "Junior", which is important when additional information is considered.*

***RANDOLPH COUNTY SURVEY RECORD 1 page 202**, Surveyed for George **BUSH** 10 Oct 1797 77 acres by virtue of a certificate in right of settlement for 400 acres granted by the land commission to include his settlement on Buckhannon in 1775, adjoining George **JACKSON**, and others. This is the settlement right mentioned in the Land Commission record above, which had shrunk by survey to 77 acres. While the above does say so, my research has shown independently that the 77 acres did adjoin George **JACKSON**, and that this is the only possible survey that could be the Michael **BUSH** Land Commission settlement right. But was this the George **BUSH** who married Mary **WOLF**? Yes. The grant for the tract proves it:*

RANDOLPH COUNTY GRANT BOOK 2 page 195, West Virginia State Auditor's Office, Charleston WV, George **BUSH** Jr. granted 77 acres Buckhannon River. This last record when considered with the Survey Record ties the 77 acres tract back to Michael **BUSH** and identifies the grantee as George **BUSH** Jr. The marriage bond of George **BUSH** and Mary **WOLF** identifies the groom as George **BUSH** Jr. linking your ancestor to the other three documents!

The documentation I mentioned elsewhere is plenty to show that YOUR George **BUSH** is a son of Michael **BUSH**. (AGB Note: That would be George Michael, son of Johannes Michael **BUSH**. By looking at the tree and the relative children, it's George **BUSH**, Jr. that married Mary **WOLF** & was the son of George Michael **BUSH**). I no longer think that this Michael **BUSH** is a son of George Adam. He was of majority by 1766, so he was TOO OLD to be George Adam's. I rather suspect a younger brother as he was definitely some relation, but I can offer no proof. This Michael **BUSH** lived on the South Branch in the 1760's with Eva **BUSH** (while George Adam lived on the South FORK in the next valley), in the Tygart Valley at present day Valley Bend in the early 1770's, and finally on the Buckhannon. I used to think that South Branch Michael and Tygart Valley/Buckhannon Michael were different men, but the 1769 militia list from the Virginia House of Burgesses records that I copied in Richmond shows him in a company with Samuel **PRINGLE** and Henry **DELAY**, and Pringle was an early Buckhannon settler while Delay was an early Valley Bend settler, so this document ties it all together as ONE Michael **BUSH**. (AGB Note: I interpret this as George Michael **BUSH** son of Johannes Michael, who with his mother was living on the South Branch in the 1760's).

{Summary Comment by A. G. **BUSH**, Jr: If we use the data which Don **NORMAN** appears to have verified in the PA Archives, Series 2, Volume XVII, "emigrants who landed at Philadelphia August 28, (1733) on the "SHIP HOPE" from Rotterdam ...etc." is accurate, one can draw some conclusions. Johannes Michael was born in the year 1697 as was Eva. George Adam appears to be the oldest and was born Abt. 1720. If we assume he was born about a year after they were married, then they were married about 1720. Furthermore, it appears from the above David **ARMSTRONG** data that George Michael died 21 Mar 1775. From the above date I also believe that Eva was still alive in the 1760s and will list her date of death as Abt. 1760. I will use these dates in this data base; Michael b: Abt. 1697 & d: 29 July, 1749 (buried on his own land), Eva b: Abt. 1697 & d: Abt. 1760, married: Abt 1720. Further study seems to indicate that George Michael married Catherine (?**FARLEY**) and had one son George, Jr. before he was killed by Indians and that George Michael's mother probably stayed with him when he moved to the South Branch of the Potomac.}

Johannes Michael **BUSH** and Eva (or Eiffa) PLATTNER were married about 1720, probably in Germany. They had the following children:

1. George Adam "Jerick" **BUSH**, was born 23 Jul 1721 in Zuzenhausen, Daisbach, Germany. He married Susannah ____ on 17 Jan 1750 in Hampshire County, VA. He died about 1821 in what is now West Virginia
2. Lewis (Ludwick) **BUSH** was born in 1723 in Zuzenhausen, Daisbach, Germany.
3. Mary Margaret **BUSH** was born on 18 Nov 1724² in Zuzenhausen, Daisbach, Germany.
4. John (Janis) **BUSH** was born in 1726 in Zuzenhausen, Daisbach, Germany. He married Mary **HACKER**, the daughter of William **HACKER** and Ann **DILLON HACKER** and sister to John **HACKER**, the first settler of Lewis County, now West Virginia.
5. George Michael **BUSH** was born 20 Jul 1728 in Zuzenhausen, Daisbach, Germany. He died in 1777 in Buchannon Fort.³
6. Anna Barbara **BUSH** was born 15 Nov 1730. She died in 1733 on the ship "Hope" en route to America.
7. Johann Adam **BUSH** was born on 16 Feb 1733. He died the same year aboard the ship "Hope."

Family Search Indexing has sent out thank you letters to all the volunteers who have helped to make sure the 1940 Federal Census was available for online searches. Thanks to the efforts of thousands of volunteers, the census was completed ahead of schedule on August 3, 2012. A great big thank you to all fellow genealogists who helped with this program. There are many more extractions for which they need help with at the same site.

² This may have been her christening date.

³ According to tradition, the fort was located on the hill where now stands the flag pole of Heavener Cemetery, Buckhannon, WV.

Blood Covered the Hills

Author Unknown

(Reprint from The West Virginia Hillbilly Nov. 21, 1981)

It was as much a part of the frontier as Cheyenne or Dodge City. Indeed the settlements, including Fort Buckhannon to the south, and Fort West, to the north, along Hacker's Creek in what is now Lewis County (WV), were on constant guard against Indian attacks, and the residents lived or died by their cunningness and vigilance. Markers found throughout this area attest to the many who died violently, most often the victims of tomahawks.

The first white men to take up residence in this part of Virginia, west of the Alleghenies, were the Pringle Brothers, famed for deserting the British and taking refuge (1764) in a large sycamore tree that was hollow on the inside. The tree stood near the Buckhannon River, just a few miles from the wide, fertile valley carved by Hacker's Creek. In this valley tribes of Shawnees had established villages that were used as hunting camps. There were also several ceremonial areas where perhaps the Indian hunter returning with the buffalo or the elk would pay tribute to his god. The valley also served as a major link in the Indian war trails that led to the Ohio River.

It was only logical that the settler, the hunting pioneer, would follow these trails across the Alleghenies.

One such man was John **HACKER**, who in 1773 (with the assistance of Samuel **PRINGLE**) became the second white man to establish a permanent settlement in this part of western Virginia. **HACKER** was soon followed by the **WESTs**, the **HUGHES**, the **O'BRIENS**, the **BONNETTs**, the **REGERS** and other families who were seeking a new frontier. It was this influx of settlers that led to conflicts with the Indians and subsequent hostilities.

The Indians resented the move westward of the settlers into what was their prime hunting ground. Additionally, many treaties had been signed protecting these areas, but the settlers paid these documents little heed. Border warfare was inevitable.

The level of violence, the wanton acts of murder which occurred on the western Virginia border between 1770-1790, was despicable by today's standards. Entire families were wiped out in raids. Children and women were not protected from these deeds. On both sides, cruelty became a show of upmanship.

Many border Indian fighters soon became household names. Men such as Edmund **WEST**, John **BONNETT**, Elias **HUGHES**, Colonel (William) **LOWTHER**, Adam **O'BRIEN**, Lewis **WETZEL**, became skilled in stalking and killing Indians. But none were as feared, or as save, as that of Jesse **HUGHES**.

Jesse **HUGHES** allegedly had vowed to "kill ever Injun as long as I can see 'em." And there's little doubt that he tried to live up to this promise.

HUGHES was not a sentimental man. (To him), there were no friendly Indians. Children, women and old men were just as susceptible to his destruction as were the warring parties that forayed into the valleys. Although many of the violent acts of Jesse **HUGHES** have become tainted with legend, there is sufficient documented evidence which shows that **HUGHES** could be as cruel as the most savage of men.

One of the many such accounts is contained in "Border Settlers of Northwestern Virginia," written by L. V. **MCWHORTER**.

According to **MCWHORTER**, a group of men under the command of Col. **LOWTHER** were in pursuit of a band of Indians who had captured or killed several settlers. The search party came upon the Indians at nightfall, and decided to wait until daybreak to make their move. When it was daylight, one of the captured women, Mrs. Ellick **RONEY**, rose to replenish the fire. At that moment, Col. **LOWTHER**'s troops opened fire, killing and mortally wounding seven of their number.

*"When the whites rushed upon the camp, one of the Indians struggling in the agonies of death was recognized as Captain Bull, the founder of Bull Town on the Little Kanawha. Jesse **HUGHES** seized the dying chieftain and dragged him through the campfire so recently replenished by Mrs. **RONEY**, 'while he was yet kicking.' Not satisfied with this, he then flayed from the thigh of the dead chieftain pieces of skin, with which he repaired his own moccasins which had become badly worn during the pursuit."*

The atrocities, however, were not limited to those done by the settlers. The following account, which appeared in "Chronicles of Border Warfare," by Alexander S. Withers, tells of a massacre that occurred near Fort West and the Hacker's Creek settlement in 1787.

"On the 5th of December, a party of Indians and one white man (Leonard **SCHOOLCRAFT**) came into the settlement on Hacker's Creek, and meeting with a daughter of Jesse **HUGHES**, took her prisoner. Passing on, they came upon E. **WEST**, Senr., carrying some fodder to the stable, and taking him likewise captive, carried him to where **HUGHES**' daughter had been left in charge of some of their part. -- Here the old gentleman fell upon his knees and expressed a fervent wish that they would not deal harshly by him. His petition was answered by a stroke of the tomahawk and he fell dead.

"Then they went to the house of Edmund **WEST**, Jr., where were Mrs. **WEST** and her sister (a girl of eleven years old, daughter of John **HACKER**) and a lad of twelve, a brother of **WEST**. Forcing open the door, **SCHOOLCRAFT** and two of the savages entered, and one of them immediately tomahawked Mrs. **WEST**. The boy was taking some corn from under the bed, -- he was drawn out by the feet, and the tomahawk sank twice in his forehead, directly above each eye. The girl was standing behind the

door. One of the savages approached and aimed at her a blow. She tried to evade it, but it struck on the side of her neck, though not sufficient forced to known her down. She fell, however, and lay as if killed. Thinking their work of death accomplished here, they took from the press some milk, butter and bread, placed it on the table, and deliberately sat down to eat, -- the little girl observing all that passed, in silent stillness. When they had satisfied their hunger, they arose, scalped the woman and boy, and departed, dragging the little girl by the hair, forty or fifty yards from the house. They then threw her over the fence, and scalped her; but, as she evinced symptoms of life, **SCHOOLCRAFT** observed 'that is not enough,' when immediately one of the savages thrust a knife into her side, and they left her. . .'

The lady of the house, Ann **HACKER WEST**, died shortly after she was discovered by her husband, Edmund **WEST**, Jr. The young **WEST** boy was found standing in the creek about a mile from where he had been tomahawked, his brains oozing from his head. He died three days later; Mary⁴ **HACKER**, the girl who had been scalped and stabbed, survived, later married and gave birth to ten children. Martha, the daughter of Jesse **HUGHES**, was spared her life for some unknown reason, and released three years later when Jesse **HUGHES** paid a ransom for her. She married Jacob **BONNETT** and died of natural causes in December 1834.

As a footnote to the above episode, the **SCHOOLCRAFT** who lead the Indian raid on **HACKER'S** Creek was himself a renegade, a Simon Girty. He had been captured by the Indians, and apparently made the decision to run with them rather than be repatriated. Renegades, obviously, were not favored people among the pioneer settlers.

In spite of the bloodletting and violent deaths, the settlers who came to Hacker's Creek and vicinity survived. The Indian was driven from the valley westward, and many of the ancestors of those first pioneers still live in Central West Virginia. Some of the original farms have, until recently, remained in the family.

Still today, remnants of that historic past can be found: Indian graves, pottery, flint, stones, hand-hewed logs, burial sites of settlers who were killed and an occasional weapon. And while much of the valley has been stripped of its trees, it remains much the same as it was in the beginning, quietly sloping northwestwardly, etched by the small number of streams that meander slowly through its fertile soil and wide expanse, whispering ever so softly, like the siren's song, "I am the alley of the brave, the dead; come live with me if you dare."

⁴ According to court records, which include her marriage bond, the girl's name was really Margaret.

Following are the first 2 generations of the **O'BRIEN** family as compiled by some of our HCPD members. We will feature more of the families in this article in the coming *Journals*.

THE O'BRIENS

One of the families about which not so much is recorded, at least in the records of HCPD, is that of Adam **O'BRIEN**. The following information was gleaned from the **NORMAN** Files as reported by Don **NORMAN**.

John Adam **O'BRIEN**, a son of Cornelius and Rebecca **O'BRIEN**, was born about 1727 and died in Roane County VA in 1836. He came to the West Fork of the Monongahela around 1756. In 1763, he defied the order of the King of England and was one of the early settlers west of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Sutton's "History of Braxton County and Central WV" states that a Capt. G.F. **TAYLOR** reported in a letter to a newspaper that Adam **O'BRIEN** was disappointed in a love affair with Isabel Burgoyne, the only daughter of Revolutionary General **BURGOYNE**. Whatever his reasons, Adam certainly wandered over a large portion of what was to become Central West Virginia.

In the "*Journal of the Braxton Historical Society*" for September 1983, Virginia CARR states that Adam was living on the Potomac River in 1747 as a landowner. Adam later served as an Indian scout and told an interviewer that he was at the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774. Adam was on a list of militia paid at Romney, Virginia in 1775.

Adam was granted 400 acres of land on the West Fork River in Harrison County and 400 acres on Lost Creek. F.J. **BAXTER's Notes of Braxton County** states that Adam **O'BRIEN** assisted in making the first survey of that county in 1784. Carr states that Adam moved all his family, except his wife, from Harrison County to what is now Braxton County WV in 1795, and they lived at the present site of Sutton, WV.

Withers' *Chronicles of Border Warfare* states that Adam **O'BRIEN** was somewhat responsible for the Indian attack on Benjamin **CARPENTER** family in 1798. Withers alleges that the Indians followed trails blazed by **O'BRIEN** and discovered the Carpenter settlement. Withers says that Adam was, "...rather an indifferent woodsman, incautiously blazed trails in several directions..".

This sounds unreasonable, since Adam reportedly survived to over 100 years of age.

About 1800, the **O'BRIEN** family moved to the West Fork of the Little Kanawha River in what is now Calhoun County WV. Shortly after he moved to the West Fork, Adam and Mike **FINK** were attacked by Indians. Fink was killed, but Adam escaped to return a few days later and bury Mike **FINK** and an Indian side by side.

O'BRIEN married Mary Katherine "Katie" **WESTBROOK** in Augusta County, VA, about 1755. He married Elizabeth "Betsy" **BUSH** in Hardy County, VA, about 1799. Elizabeth, a daughter of John and Mary (**HACKER**) **BUSH**, was born about 1770 in Harrison County VA and died there about 1806. He married Margaret ----- about 1806 in Harrison County.

In the May 1838 issue of "The Southern Literary Messenger" an anonymous writer reports and encounter with Adam **O'BRIEN** in Preston County, VA (WV), at "Gandy's, far famed as being the worst house on the road." The reporter told of a conversation with Adam during the course of an evening in which Adam stated that he was ninety three years old. Adam was on his way to Clarksburg to "ferret out a land title". Adam said that he had walked the distance of about 125 miles from Kanawha County at the rate of about 25 miles a day. Adam further told the reporter that his youngest child was a year old and that his oldest was 64. He recounted his loss of his third wife because of exposure after they were evicted from a cabin while his wife was ill.

"One of these here speculators had brought suit against me for my settlement, and what with bad management and hard swearing and perjury, he gained it." "And the sheriff came one snowy day in January, with a writ of possession to turn me out, and out we went."

"I took my poor wife to an old cabin that had but half a roof on, and she never came out of it until she came out a corpse."

Poet-historian, Colonel John L. **COLE**, once related a story told by Ephraim **BEE**, who had spent considerable time in a section, then a comparative wilderness, a neighbor to Adam **O'BRIEN** and Peter **MCCUNE**. According to Bee, **O'BRIEN**'s general complaint was of the advent of preachers, sheriffs, and lawyers into the area; he however made one exception, this was Rev. Barnabas **COOK**, who was one of the noted characters of his day. Bee related how a time came when the minister had to separate from his flock, and for the occasion, composed a valedictory hymn, in which he referred to all members of the congregation. In part, it ran as follows:

So fare-ye-well Adam **O'BRIEN**.
And good-by Peter **MCCUNE**,
If one jump don't take us to heaven,
Light, and take a new jump from the moon.

Known children of John Adam and Mary Katherine (**WESTBROOK**) **O'BRIEN**.

- (1). Christina b.c. 1767
 m. Peter **MCCUNE** Jan 13 1781
- (2). Mary "Polly" b.c. 1770
 m. Thomas **COTTRELL** Sr.
- (3). Daniel b.c. 1770
 m. Hannah **NORRIS** Feb 16 1815

- (4). Eyrean b.c. 1776
- (5). John Adam Jr. b.c. 1780

- (6). Rachel b.c. 1788
 m. John **WRIGHT** Nov 21 1821
- (7). Thursley b.c. 1789

Children of Adam and Elizabeth "**BUSH**" **O'BRIEN**.

- (1). John b.c. 1800
 m. Mary **MACE**
- (2). Margaret b.Mar 1804 d.May 13 1877
 m. Samuel **LYONS**

Children of Adam and Margaret **O'BRIEN**.

- (3). Timothy b. 1806 d.Apr 6 1882
 m. Margaret **ROGERS**
 m. Margaet **NAYLOR**

RAMSEY FAMILY

Continued from Vol. XXX, Iss. 2

Point Lookout Prison Camp

A federal prison camp for Confederates was built on Point Lookout, Maryland, at the extreme tip of St. Mary's County, on the barren peninsula where the Potomac River joins Chesapeake Bay. The camp was convenient to the battlefields in the East and therefore became the largest Union prison. The camp was established after the Battle of Gettysburg to incarcerate Confederate prisoners. The camp was in operation two years, July, 1863-June, 1865.

The prison consisted of "two enclosures of flat sand, one about thirty and the other about ten acres, each surrounded by a fence fifteen feet high, without tree or shrub. The camp was only about 5' above sea level

Because of the topography, drainage was poor, and the area was subject to extreme heat in the summer and cold in the winter. This exacerbated the problems created by inadequate food, clothing, fuel, housing, and medical care. As a result, approximately 3,000 prisoners died there over 22 months.

It is estimated that a total of 52,264 prisoners, both military and civilian, were held prisoner there. Although it was designed for 10,000 prisoners, during most of its existence it held 12,600 to 20,000 inmates.

Civil War Information Related to The Ramsey Brothers

ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA - MILITARY - Muster Rolls of Confederate Units Organized in Rockbridge County

Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah at Rockbridge County Courthouse, Lexington, Va., Feb. 19, 1953

ROCKBRIDGE GUARDS, COMPANY "H" 25TH VIRGINIA INFANTRY

At the battle of McDowell, May 8th, 1862, it went into the battle with thirty-five men and lost five killed and thirteen wounded, among them every commissioned officer. After the fight at McDowell, Edward Johnson's brigade became a part of Stonewall Jackson's Division and afterward shared in the

glory of all the brilliant campaigns of that great commander; the Rockbridge Guards achieving fame as hard fighters and good marksmen. p. 39

RAMSEY James A. Captured at Wilderness, May 5th, 1864 and imprisoned at Elmira.

RAMSEY Wm.G. Captured at Wilderness, May 5th, 1864 and imprisoned at Elmira.

The Wilderness is a forest land of about fifteen miles square, lying between and equidistant from Orange Court House and Fredericksburg. It is broken occasionally by small farms and abandoned clearings, and two roads, -the Orange Plank road and the turnpike, which are cut at right angles by the Germania road, -in general course nearly parallel, open ways through it between Fredericksburg and the Court-House. The Germania Ford road joins the Brock road, the strategic line of the military zone, and crosses the turnpike at Wilderness Tavern and the Plank road about two miles south of that point.

**Report of. Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, C. S. Army,
Commanding Second Army Corps, Of Operations May 4-29.
MAY 4-JUNE 12, 1864--Campaign from the Rapidan to the James River,
Va.**

By order of General Lee, his corps and division commanders met him on Monday, May 2, 1864, at the signal station on Clark's Mountain. He then gave it as his opinion that the enemy would cross by some of the fords below us, as Germanna or Ely's. They began to do so next day. About noon of the 4th, we moved from our camps on the Rapidan toward Locust Grove, on the old turnpike from Orange Court-House to Fredericksburg. Johnson's division and Nelson's battalion of artillery bivouacked 2 miles south of Locust Grove, Rodes just behind them, and Early at Locust Grove. The artillery was close behind Early; Ramseur's brigade, of Rodes' division, with three regiments from each of the other divisions, was left on picket. Next morning I moved down the pike, sending the First North Carolina Cavalry, which I found in my front, on a road that turned to the left toward Germanna Ford. About 8 a.m. I sent Maj. Campbell Brown, of my staff, to General Lee to report my position. In reply he instructed me to regulate my march by General A. P. Hill, whose progress down the plank road I could tell by the firing at the head of his column, and informed me that he preferred not to bring on a general engagement before General Longstreet came up.

Advancing slowly with John M. Jones brigade, of Johnson's division, in advance, prepared for action, I came about 11 a.m. in sight of a column of the

enemy crossing the pike from Germanna Ford toward the plank road. The Stonewall Brigade (Walker's) had been sent down a left-hand road, driving in the enemy's pickets within 1 miles of Germanna Ford. Being a good deal ahead of General Hill, I halted and again reported through Lieutenant-Colonel Pendleton, of my staff, receiving substantially the same instructions as before. Just after they came the enemy demonstrated against Jones' brigade, and I placed Battle's brigade, of Rodes' division, to support it, with Doles' on Battle's right. They were instructed not to allow themselves to become involved, but to fall back slowly if pressed. Some artillery posted near the pike on Jones' front was withdrawn. Soon afterward the enemy fell suddenly upon Jones' right flank and front, broke his brigade, and drove it back upon Battle's, which it disordered. Daniel's brigade, of Rodes' division, and Gordon's, of Early's, were soon brought up and regained the lost ground, the latter capturing, by a dashing charge, several hundred prisoners and relieving Doles, who, though hard pressed, had held his ground. General John M. Jones and his aide-de-camp, Capt. Robert. Early, fell in a desperate effort to rally their brigade. I placed it in reserve to reorganize; Battle's brigade, which had rallied in time to do good service, taking its place in the line which was now formed on the ground first occupied. The brigades were as follows: From right to left of my line, Daniel's, Doles', Battle's (Rodes' division); George H. Stuart's, the Stonewall (Walker's), Stafford's (Johnson's division); Pegram's, Hays', Gordon's (Early's division). Battle's left and Stuart's right rested on the pike.

Slight works were at once thrown up and several partial attacks of the enemy repulsed. In a counter attack by Stuart's and Battle's brigades two 24-pounder howitzers, brought up the pike within 800 yards of our works, were captured. The troops were brought back to the works after posting skirmishers to hold the captured pieces till dark, when they were brought off. General Stafford was mortally wounded in a similar attack by his own and the Stonewall brigade late in the afternoon. The fighting closed at dusk with the repulse of a fierce attack on Pegram's brigade. General Pegram was severely wounded, and Colonel Hoffman (Thirty-first Virginia) succeeded to the command. This evening General Ramseur came up with the picket regiments, which rejoined their brigades. Ramseur went to the extreme right of my line next morning.

The 6th of May was occupied in partial assaults on my line (now greatly strengthened) and

My total loss at the Wilderness was 1,250 killed and wounded. The burial parties from two divisions reported interring over 1,100 of the enemy. The third and largest made no report. When we moved probably one-third or more were still unburied of those who were within reach of our lines. At Spotsylvania, though the enemy held the ground for a week, we found on regaining it many of their dead still unburied, while the numerous graves showed their loss to have been immense. It must have exceeded ours in the proportion of at least 6 to 1, taking all the engagements together.

For the complete Report of Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, C. S. Army see:
<http://www.civilwarhome.com/ewellwilderness.htm>

Gordon At The Wilderness (Part 1, May 5, 1864)
Taken From
Reminiscences Of The Civil War
By Lt. Gen. John B. Gordon, CSA

Chapter XVII--The Wilderness--Battle Of May 5

Beginning of the long fight between Grant and Lee--Grant crosses the Rapidan--First contact of the two armies--Ewell's repulse--A rapid countercharge--A strange predicament--The Union centre broken--Unprecedented movement which saved the Confederate troops.

LEE and Grant, the foremost leaders of the opposing armies, were now to begin a campaign which was to be practically a continuous battle for eleven months. Grant had come from his campaigns in the Southwest with the laurels of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Missionary Ridge on his brow. Lee stood before him with a record as military executioner unrivalled by that of any warrior of modern times. He had, at astoundingly short intervals and with unvarying regularity, decapitated or caused the official "taking off" of the five previously selected commanders-in-chief of the great army which confronted him.

A more beautiful day never dawned on Clark's Mountain and the valley of the Rapidan than May 5, 1864. There was not a cloud in the sky, and the broad expanse of meadow-lands on the north side of the little river and the steep wooded hills on the other seemed "*apparelled* in celestial light" as the sun rose upon them. At an early hour, however, the enchantment of the scene was rudely broken by bugles and kettledrums calling Lee's veterans to strike tents and "fall into line." The advent of spring brought intense relief to the thinly clad and poorly fed Confederates. The Army of Northern Virginia had suffered so much during the preceding winter that there was general rejoicing at its close, although every man in that army knew that it meant the opening of another campaign and the coming of Grant's thoroughly equipped and stalwart corps. The reports of General Lee's scouts were scarcely necessary to our appreciation of the fact that the odds against us were constantly and rapidly increasing: for from the highland which bordered the southern banks of the Rapidan one could almost estimate the numbers that were being added to Grant's ranks by the growth of the city of tents spreading out in full view below. The Confederates were profoundly impressed by the situation, but they

rejected as utterly unworthy of a Christian soldiery the doctrine that Providence was on the side of the heaviest guns and most numerous battalions. To an unshaken confidence in their great leader and in each other there had been added during the remarkable religious revivals to which I have referred a spiritual vitality which greatly increased among Lee's soldiers the spirit of self-sacrifice and of consecration. Committing themselves and their cause to God, with honest and fervent prayers for His protection and guidance, they hopefully and calmly awaited the results of the coming battle.

On the morning of May 4, 1864, shortly after midnight, General Grant began the movement which was soon to break the long silence of that vast and dense woodland by the roaring tumult of battle. This advance by General Grant inaugurated the seventh act in the "On to Richmond" drama played by the armies of the Union. The first advance, led by General McDowell, had been repelled by Beauregard and Johnston at Bull Run; the next five, under the leadership respectively of McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade, had been repelled by Lee. He had not only defeated these noted leaders, but caused their removal from command of the Union army.

Crossing the Rapidan with but little resistance, General Grant spent the 4th of May in placing his army in position. Pushing toward Richmond the head of his column, which was to form the left of his battle line, in order to throw himself, if possible, between Lee and the Confederate capital, General Grant promptly faced his army in the direction from which Lee must necessarily approach and moved to the front as rapidly as the tangled wilderness would permit. Lee, in the meantime, was hurrying his columns along the narrow roads and throwing out skirmish-lines, backed by such troops as he could bring forward quickly in order to check Grant's advance and to ascertain whether the heaviest assault was to be made upon the Confederate centre or upon the right or left flank. Field-glasses and scouts and cavalry were equally and almost wholly useless in that dense woodland. The tangle of underbrush and curtain of green leaves enabled General Grant to concentrate his forces at any point, while their movements were entirely concealed. Overlapping the Confederate lines on both flanks, he lost no time in pushing to the front with characteristic vigor.

My command brought up the rear of the extreme left of Lee's line, which was led by Ewell's corps. Long before I reached the point of collision, the steady roll of small arms left no doubt as to the character of the conflict in our front. Dispatching staff officers to the rear to close up the ranks in compact column, so as to be ready for any emergency, we hurried with quickened step toward the point of heaviest fighting. Alternate confidence and apprehension were awakened as the shouts of one army or the other reached our ears. So distinct in character were these shouts that they were easily discernible. At one point the weird Confederate "yell" told us plainly that Ewell's men were advancing. At another the huzzas, in mighty concert, of the Union troops

warned us that they had repelled the Confederate charge; and as these ominous huzzas grew in volume we knew that Grant's lines were moving forward. Just as the head of my column came within range of the whizzing Miniés, the Confederate yells grew fainter, and at last ceased; and the Union shout rose above the din of battle. I was already prepared by this infallible admonition for the sight of Ewell's shattered forces retreating in disorder. The oft-repeated but spasmodic efforts of first one army and then the other to break through the opposing ranks had at last been ended by the sudden rush of Grant's compact veterans from the dense covert in such numbers that Ewell's attenuated lines were driven in confusion to the rear. These retreating divisions, like broken and receding waves, rolled back against the head of my column while we were still rapidly advancing along the narrow road. The repulse had been so sudden and the confusion so great that practically no resistance was now being made to the Union advance; and the elated Federals were so near me that little time was left to bring my men from column into line in order to resist the movement or repel it by countercharge. At this moment of dire extremity I saw General Ewell, who was still a superb horseman, notwithstanding the loss of his leg, riding in furious gallop toward me, his thoroughbred charger bounding like a deer through the dense underbrush. With a quick jerk of his bridle-rein just as his wooden leg was about to come into unwelcome collision with my knee, he checked his horse and rapped out his few words with characteristic impetuosity. He did not stop to explain the situation; there was no need of explanation. The disalignment, the confusion, the rapid retreat of our troops, and the raining of Union bullets as they whizzed and rattled through the scrub-oaks and pines, rendered explanations superfluous, even had there been time to make them. The rapid words he did utter were electric and charged with tremendous significance. "General Gordon, the fate of the day depends on you, sir," he said. "These men will save it, sir," I replied, more with the purpose of arousing the enthusiasm of my men than with any well-defined idea as to how we were to save it. Quickly wheeling a single regiment into line, I ordered it forward in a countercharge, while I hurried the other troops into position. The sheer audacity and dash of that regimental charge checked, as I had hoped it would, the Union advance for a few moments, giving me the essential time to throw the other troops across the Union front. Swiftly riding to the centre of my line, I gave in person the order: "Forward!" With a deafening yell which must have been heard miles away, that glorious brigade rushed upon the hitherto advancing enemy, and by the shock of their furious onset shattered into fragments all that portion of the compact Union line which confronted my troops.

At that moment was presented one of the strangest conditions ever witnessed upon a battle-field. My command covered only a small portion of the long lines in blue, and not a single regiment of those stalwart Federals yielded except those which had been struck by the Southern advance. On both sides

of the swath cut by this sweep of the Confederate scythe, the steady veterans of Grant were unshaken and still poured their incessant volleys into the retreating Confederate ranks. My command had cut its way through the Union centre, and at that moment it was in the remarkably strange position of being on identically the same general line with the enemy, the Confederates facing in one direction, the Federals in the other. Looking down that line from Grant's right toward his left, there would first have been seen a long stretch of blue uniforms, then a short stretch of gray, then another still longer of blue, in one continuous line. The situation was both unique and alarming. I know of no case like it in military history; nor has there come to my knowledge from military textbooks or the accounts of the world's battles any precedent for the movement which extricated my command from its perilous environment and changed the threatened capture or annihilation of my troops into victory. The solid and dotted portions of the line, here given, correctly represent the position of my troops in relation to the Federals at this particular juncture: the Union forces are indicated by a solid line, the Confederates (my command) by a dotted line, and the arrows indicate the direction in which the forces were facing.

It will be seen that further movement to Grant's rear was not to be considered; for his unbroken lines on each side of me would promptly close up the gap which my men had cut through his centre, thus rendering the capture of my entire command inevitable. To attempt to retire by the route by which we had advanced was almost, if not equally, as hazardous; for those same unbroken and now unopposed ranks on each side of me, as soon as such retrograde movement began, would instantly rush from both directions upon my retreating command and quickly crush it. In such a crisis, when moments count for hours, when the fate of a command hangs upon instantaneous decision, the responsibility of the commander is almost overwhelming; but the very extremity of the danger electrifies his brain to abnormal activity. In such peril he does more thinking in one second than he would ordinarily do in a day. No man ever realized more fully than I did at that dreadful moment the truth of the adage: "Necessity is the mother of invention." As soon as my troops had broken through the Union ranks, I directed my staff to halt the command; and before the Union veterans could recover from the shock, my regiments were moving at double-quick from the centre into file right and left, thus placing them in two parallel lines, back to back, in a position at a right angle to the one held a moment before. This quickly executed manoeuvre placed one half of my command squarely upon the right flank of one portion of the enemy's unbroken line, and the other half facing in exactly the opposite direction, squarely upon the left flank of the enemy's line. This position is correctly represented by the solid (Federal) and dotted (Confederate) lines here shown.

This done, both these wings were ordered forward, and, with another piercing yell, they rushed in opposite directions upon the right and left flanks of the astounded Federals, shattering them as any troops that were ever

marshalled would have been shattered, capturing large numbers, and checking any further effort by General Grant on that portion of the field.

Meantime, while this unprecedented movement was being executed, the Confederates who had been previously driven back, rallied and moved in spirited charge to the front and recovered the lost ground. Both armies rested for the night near the points where the first collisions of the day had occurred. It would be more accurate to say they *remained* for the night; for there was little rest to the weary men of either army. Both sides labored all night in the dark and dense woodland, throwing up such breastworks as were possible--a most timely preparation for the next day's conflicts. My own command was ordered during the night to the extreme left of Lee's lines, under the apprehension that Grant's right overlapped and endangered our left flank.

Thus ended the 5th of May, which had witnessed the first desperate encounter between Grant and Lee. The fighting had not involved the whole of either army, but it was fierce and bloody. It would be unjust to claim that either of the famous leaders had achieved a signal victory. Both sides had left their dead scattered through the bullet-riddled underbrush. The Confederates drew comfort from the fact that in the shifting fortunes of the day theirs was the last advance, that the battle had ended near where it had begun, and that the Union advance had been successfully repulsed.

It was impossible to know what changes in the disposition of his forces General Grant would make during the night. It was useless to speculate as to whether he would mass his troops for still heavier assault upon the positions we then held or would concentrate against Lee's right or left flank. All that could be done was to prepare as best we could for any contingency, and await the developments which the morrow would bring.

The Federals lost an estimated 17,666 out of 101,895 (exclusive of cavalry) engaged; of these, 2,246 were killed and 12,073 wounded. Generals Wadsworth and Alexander Hays were killed, Getty and Carroll wounded, and Shaler and Seymour captured. Confederate effective strength is estimated at 61,025. Although there are no complete casualty reports, Livermore estimates that the Confederates lost a total of 7,750. Gens. Jenkins and J. M. Jones were killed, Stafford mortally wounded, Longstreet, Pegram, Hunter, and Benning were wounded. *Source: : "The Civil War Dictionary" by Mark M. Boatner III*

The Flag was captured on May 5, 1864 in the Wilderness of Virginia by the 5th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

James Ramsey joined the Confederate Army when he was 19 years old. (November 1861 to November 1862) – Most likely in the spring of 1862 when the 25th was in his area of Virginia. The following Campaign list give an idea of the action he saw.

Battles and Campaigns of the 25th Virginia Infantry :

Rich Mountain, WV, July 11, 1861

- Greenbrier River, WV, October 3, 1861
- Camp Allegheny, WV, December 13, 1861
- McDowell, May 8, 1862
- Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign of May-June 1862
- Cross Keys, June 8, 1862
- Port Republic, June 9, 1862
- Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862
- White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862
- Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862
- Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862
- Manassas No. 2 (Second Bull Run), August 28-30, 1862
- Chantilly, September 1, 1862
- Harpers Ferry, September 12-15, 1862
- Sharpsburg (Antietam), September 17, 1862
- Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862
- Jones' and Imboden's West Virginia Raid, April 1863
- Gettysburg, July, 1-3, 1863
- Lee's Retreat, July 12, 1863
- Bristoe Campaign, October 1863
- Mine Run Campaign, November-December 1863
- The Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864 (Regimental flag captured near Culpeper Mine Road)
- Spotsylvania Court House, May 8-21, 1864 (Most of the regiment was captured at the "Salient" along with the rest of Johnson's Division, including the famed Stonewall Brigade.)
- North Anna, May 22-26, 1864
- Cold Harbor, June 1-3, 1864
- Monocacy, July 9, 1864
- Third Winchester, September 19, 1864
- Fisher's Hill, September 22, 1864
- Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864
- Petersburg Siege, portions of the June 1864-April 1865 period
- Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865
- Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865

Alvin D. Crislip and Mary Victoria Anderson

My Great Grandparents

By Linda B. MEYERS



Alvin Demosthenes **CRISLIP**,⁵ pictured on left, was born in Barbour County, West Virginia on November 7, 1847. He was the oldest child of Perry Green⁶ and Eliza (**MARPLE**) **CHRISLIP**. Eliza was the daughter of Jacob D. and Nancy **MARPLE**.⁷ He was eight years old when his mother died, at age 30, shortly after the birth of his sister, Catherine, on 5 May 1855. Catherine died on the 8th of May and Eliza on the 14th. They are buried in the Pepper Cemetery, on Brushy Fork in Barbour County.

On December 27 of the same year, Perry Green married Eliza's cousin, Barbara Ann **MARPLE**, the daughter of

Amos Furr and Jemima (**CUMMINS**) **MARPLE**. They would have fourteen children.

Alvin was sixteen when he enlisted in the Union Army on June 1, 1863 in Company H. 10th W. VA. Infantry. He served until his discharge on August 9, 1865, at Richmond, Virginia, having been at Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House.

⁵ Alvin has been referred as Nathan Alvin Demosthenes **CRISLIP**, however, there are no primary records to support the theory that his given name was Nathan. In his wife's Civil War deposition and their marriage record his full given name was Alvin Demosthenes **CRISLIP** and the family Bible record in my possession gives his name as Alvin D. **CRISLIP**.

⁶ Although some have referred to him as Peregrine **CHRISLIP**, I have found no primary document where his name was given as anything other than P. G. **CHRISLIP/CRISLIP** or Perry Green **CHRISLIP/CRISLIP**, which is the way he signed his name.

⁷ After years of research and deliberation I have come to the conclusion that Jacob was married twice and both of his wives were named Nancy. His first wife may have been Nancy Patton, but no proof at this writing. His second wife was Nancy Stackhouse.

On November 11, 1868, he married Mary Victoria **ANDERSON**. She was the youngest child of twelve children born to James and Sarah (**SIRON**) **ANDERSON** on May 27, 1847 at Walkersville, Lewis County, West Virginia. They were married by Rev. Gilbert **ROGERS**⁸ at the **ANDERSON** home on Leatherbark Run. They would have two children together, Sarah Eliza born on 15 July 1869 and my grandmother, Alice Elizabeth, born on 23 July 1871. Sarah Eliza married Joseph Sylvester **HEATON**. The **HEATONs** resided in Dorset, Ashtabula County, Ohio and Alice married Hamilton Jackson **BRAKE** and resided in Sheffield, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

During his time in the services Alvin had contracted the measles after walking in the rain which resulted in TB⁹ and ultimately his premature death on 26 February 1872.¹⁰ He is buried in the **ANDERSON** Family Cemetery on Leatherbark Run at Walkersville, Lewis County, West Virginia.



Mary Victoria, pictured at left, remarried on February 14, 1879 to Hazel Rhodes **MCCLAIN**.¹¹ They had five children. Her father-in-law, Perry Green **CRISLIP** was appointed guardian of Sarah and Alice **CRISLIP** and presented a bond in Upshur County, June 26, 1880.

Abstract of Pension File for widow
of Alvin D. **CRISLIP**¹²

Guardianship of Alvin's children

June 26, 1880 – Bond of P. G.

CRISLIP

Upshur County office of C. C.

MCWHORTER

I C. C. F. **MCWHORTER** Clerk of the

Court do certify that Perry G. **CRISLIP** this day came before me in my office entered into and executed a Bond in the Penal Sum of two thousand Dollars and was there upon duly appointed an qualified as Guardian for Sarah E. **CRISLIP** and Alice E. **CRISLIP** infant children and heirs at Law of Alvin D. **CRISLIP** deceased.

⁸ Lewis County Marriage Records Bk:5:43, both were listed as age 21.

⁹ Consumption.

¹⁰ Lewis County, West Virginia Death Records, Bk:1/77, consumption.

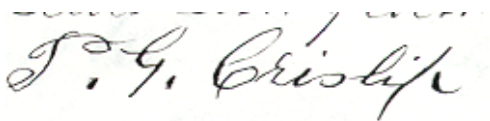
¹¹ Lewis County Marriages Bk:5:83 – February 4, 1879, February 1 was probably the bond date.

¹² This is only a partial abstract, the entire file was about 200 pages.

June 26, 1880 Minors – P.G. **CRISLIP** Guardian

P. G. **CRISLIP**, age 56 years, a resident of Lewis County, West Virginia.....declares that he is the legally appointed Guardian of the minor children of Alvin D. **CRISLIP** deceased who served in Company H of the 10th regiment of West Va Infant, Captain M. A. **COBUN**. Said **CRISLIP** was Enrolled on the 1st day of Jun 1863 and Discharged at Richmond Va on the 9th day of August 1865 that while in the service aforesaid he contracted a disease of which he died after having the.....on the 24th February 1872, which will appear here in evidence: Leaving the following named children To wit: Sarah E. **CRISLIP** who was Born July 13,[15] 1869. Alice E. **CRISLIP** who was Born July 23, 1871 these being the only minor children of the said Alvin D. **CRISLIP**, he never had been previously married that he was married to the mother of said children Mary V. **ANDERSON** on the 11 November 1868 by the Rev. Gilbert **ROGERS** of the M. E. church that the mother has remarried to Hazel R. McLain [**MCCLAIN**] Feby 1, 1879. He makes this Declaration for the purpose of having placed upon the Pension Rolls of the United States, the two said minor Children under the various enactments made andfor the benefit of minor children of dec'd soldiers. And hereby constitutes and appoints Henry F. Westfall of Buckhannon, Upshur County West Va with full power of substitution and revocation his true and lawful attorney to prosecute his claim in behalf of said minors, that no application has been previously filed for the same purpose that his Post Office address is Walkersville, Lewis County West Virginia.

*M. F. **MARPLE** and Elias
Bennett vouched for P. G.
CRISLIP signature.*

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "P. G. Crislip". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "P" and "G".

To be continued in Vol. XXX,
ISS. 4

Queries??????????

1. I'm searching for descendants of George M.D. **SPRINGSTON**, b. 1845 Jackson (now Roane) County VA, & his wife, Amanda Victoria **PICKENS**, b. 1848 Meigs County Ohio. He was the s/o Abraham & Effie **GOFF SPRINGSTON**. My husband descends from their daughter, Katie Irene Ramsey **GOFF** so the missing siblings are: Henry Clarence **SPRINGSTON**, Arbana **SPRINGSTON AUMILLER**, Chester (Carl) **SPRINGSTON**, & James Earl **SPRINGSTON**, all born in Meigs County OH. Carolyn H. **RAMSAY**, 58 Tyler Circle, Strasburg, VA 22657 RAMSAYch6@yahoo.com
2. I am looking for info on the **LUDWIG** and **PRUDEN** family from Jackson Co. WV. , Especially Daniel **LUDWIG**'s parents, he died in 1899 in Jackson Co. I would like to know his wife's information, He married Louisa **WALTERS** or **WELTERS**. Does anyone know when she was born or died or her parents? Also [ooking for info on his **DANIELS** daughter in law, Sarah May **PRUDEN**, she married Lewis **LUDWIG**. Looking to find info on her father J. W. or Joseph **PRUDEN**?. he married Julia **VANIER**. I have found her maiden name listed as Julia **WARNER** on one of their children's death records, so I don't know if **VANIER** or **WARNER** is correct. Would like to know when her husband, J. W. **PRUDEN**, died, Julia remarried Samuel **MCKOWAN** in 1866 Jackson Co., . Any info on any of this family would be appreciated. Thanks. Jane **BOUCHER**, 406 Schoolhouse Rd, East Stroudsburg, PA 18301 valjan1@verizon.net.
3. Looking for descendants of William & Mary Anna (**WETZEL**) **HINZMAN** having the family names of **HINZMAN**, **REEDER**, **SIMS**, or **ALKIRE** in order to combine family reunions preferably in Lewis County. Please contact: Mrs. Carolyn H. **Ramsay**, 58 Tyler Circle Strasburg, VA 22657 Carolyn **RAMSAY**, Email: ramsaych6@yahoo.com
4. I'm looking for more info on George **WINE** and Rebecca **WILLIAMS** who were married in Greenbrier Co, Va in 1811. George was born abt 1771 in Va. I want to find out more info on his parents, who they were and where they were from. Some have his parents as Moses and Leticia of Fauquier Co, Va. In searching others info, most state that Moses and Leticia were born in 1836/35, respectively. If this is true, they could not be his parents. Others posted info has the same people but born in the early 1740's which would have made it more likely but not documented. If anyone has found any information about this

family, I would appreciate hearing from them. This has been a long search and I keep hitting brick walls. Joann **ERICKSON** [erickson@mosquitonet.com]
2630 Shady Lane, North Pole, Alaska 99705

5. Alfred W **BROWN** and Clara **WHITE BROWN** married in Braxton county in 1914 and had 11 children. Alfred is my 2nd great grandfather. Most of the children married and settled in Braxton county, however a few settled in Lewis Co. Bernice Belle **BROWN** married Carl Clinton **RATLIFF** and settled in Jane Lew. Nellie **BROWN** married Herman **RATLIFF** and later George **SNYDER**. I believe they might have resided in Lewis County as well. Gladys **BROWN** married Victor **WITTWAY** and Lula **BROWN** lived in Weston with her 3 sons, Ronald, Donald and Charles in 1940. Retha Oma **BROWN**, daughter of Homer and Vada **LOVE BROWN** married Von **WIANT** and lived in Lewis county. I am searching for any information and or photos on any of these family members or other **BROWN** family members who resided in Braxton or Lewis counties during the early 1900's. Melissa **DEMUNCK**,
828 Steeplechase Dr, Mishawaka, IN 46544 demunck5clan@aol.com

6. Still looking for the parents of Anna Elizabeth **DOTSON** b1860 WV, died young, about 1895, she left Delphia **WIANT** , who was raised by William and Francis **WIANT**. Roxie was raised by Frederick **KELLER** and Susan **WIANT KELLER**, last daughter was Ora and may have been raised by George **GRANT**. She was married to Adam Wesley (Buck) **WIANT** b 1856, His parents were Abraham **WIANT** and Susan (Sally) **HURST**. Jo **FORTNEY**,
juwannaf@aol.com 1410 Lee St. East, Charleston, WV 25301

7. Looking for Cleo Grace **GIBSON** in Census before 1930. In 1930 she is found living as a boarder (her son says she was their housekeeper) with the John H **MYERS** 59 and Ella **MYERS** 52 family. She was 18 at the time. They lived in Hacker Valley, Webster, West Virginia. She was the daughter of Emerson **GIBSON** and Delphia **WIANT**, and they put her up for adoption. Jo **FORTNEY**, juwannaf@aol.com 1410 Lee St. East, Charleston, WV 25301

8. Louisa Jane (also known as Luiza and Liza) **WILSON**, b abt 1858, was the do George T. **WILSON**, b 03 Nov 1818, d 27 Feb 1902 at Berlin, WV, and Mariah **RINEHART**, b abt 1830, do John and Anna **RINEHART**. Am looking for any information on the **WILSON** and **RINEHART** families and particularly for the date of death and place of burial for Louisa. She appears in the 1930 Census with husband Peter **WAGGONER**, b 27 Aug 1854, d 22 Jun 1935; his obituary states, "She died some years ago." Obituary also indicates Peter was

buried at Starcher Cemetery on Buckhannon Run. Carol **CHAFIN**, 13400 Ringgold Northern Road, Ashville, OH 43103 cechafin@gmail.com

9. Just wondering if anyone has any ideas where this grandfather might have been buried. He is **John H. PETERS**, (b 12 May 1796 in Virginia and died 7 May 1878 in Taylor County or possibly Gilmer County, WV). In a letter written in 1878, Francis Marion **PETERS** (son of John H.), living in Gilmer County writes to his brother, John Abram **PETERS** (son of John H.), who is living on Hacker's Creek. On the reverse of the letter, one grandson, Francis Columbus **PETERS** (son of Frances Marion) writes a letter as Ike **PETERS**, (son of John Abram) dictates and they give the following burial information.

"And we have just Returned from the Berien on the 8th he was Beried About two miles from our house On fink On mounce Grave yard Thais is About 40 Graves And he makes 41 thais well i expect you would like to no how he was beried he was beried in A wonnet Coffin we Beried him with a Shroud and winding Sheat..."

There was a MOUNT (maybe mounce in the letter?) family living next to Francis Marion PETERS in the 1880 census. There are a couple possible locations for "fink" and to date we have not been successful finding the location of this cemetery with at least 41 graves. Any ideas where this cemetery might be? Brenda BRYAN, 2928 Gray St., Oakton, VA 22124 703-938-8925, bkbryan@gmail.com.

10. Eleanor **HOBBS**, (b 1775, d 7 Aug 1818), John **HOBBS**, (b 1747, d 7 Feb 1822), and Elizabeth **HILL**, (b 1780, d 10 Aug 1818), are in our **PETERS'** Bible Record and I have no clue how they tie in or if they were just very good friends of my family. Everyone else in the Bible record is family so they could be too.

We just don't know. I think Elizabeth might be the wife of Philip **HILLrrrrrr**, (son of William **HILL**) only because of some land records with both of their names and John **HOBBS** is on the land record as well, but it doesn't tell us the relationship. Since Elizabeth's death record is written between John's and Eleanor's in the Bible record, I wonder if she is related to John and Eleanor.

Also she and Eleanor died within days of each other. John and Eleanor/Elinor had a daughter Delilah married in 1814 to George **HIGGENBOTHAM** and their names are both on the marriage record. There are some land/court/marriage records with **HOBBS** and Godfrey **PETERS** mentioned. I would love to know more about these people and try to figure out why they are in our Bible record, especially John **HOBBS** and where he was before coming to Harrison County.

Brenda **BRYAN**, 2928 Gray St., Oakton, VA 22124 703-938-8925, bkbryan@gmail.com.

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The late Hartzel Strader
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Boyd L. "Rocky" Swisher
Clifford Taylor
The late Raydine Teicheira and the
late Joe Teicheira
The late Mrs. Byron J. Turner
Patricia & Bernard Viellenave
Hilda Warner and the late Darrell
Warner
The late Glea Waugh
The late Raymond & the late
Bonnie Ware
The late Christine White
William I. White
Cary L. & Donna Williams
Sandy Wilson*
Eleanor Allman & the late Lee
Wiseman
Don Wills and the late Ella Virginia
Wills
Raymond Wolfe, Jr.
Leonard Woodruff

HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER DESCENDANTS LIFE MEMBERS

Edwards Lee Allman
 Maurice & Bertha Allman
 Karen Kemp Arrington
 The late Reva Winemiller Bennett
 Karen Billey
 David Boggs
 Dr. Daniel & Mary E.C. Flesher
 Bolovan
 Julia Elizabeth Stalnaker Bragg
 Joyce K. Brannon
 Audrey A. Brennenman
 The late Francis & Ann Butcher
 Matha Byrd & the late Earl Byrd
 Charles Carder
 David & Karen Cartwright
 Joyce Chambers
 Rebecca Choco
 Russell & Myrna Clark
 Janet I. Clemmons
 Jerry Coffman
 James & Dorothy Collins
 Ronald W. Cooper
 The late Okey Paul & the late Nora
 Mae Corley
 Pat Crawford & the late Bob
 Crawford
 Ronna Cunningham
 Lois Curry
 Irma Curtis & the late Carl Curtis
 The late Anna Grace & the late
 Calvin Dehaven
 Karen Dockstader
 Gene Edwards
 James & Mary Alice Egan
 Martha Embrey
 Lynn Firebaugh
 Ada Lee Fitz
 The late Les Fury & the late
 Elizabeth Fury
 Eva J. Gaines
 Glenn & Rebecca Gamble
 Jane Gilchrist

Joy Gilchrist-DeFazio &
 the late Charles Gilchrist
 Dr. & Mrs. William G. Golden
 Betty & Norman Graybill
 Nettie & the late Ford Gregory
 Arlof Gum
 Mearle & Lolita Guthrie
 The late Tressie Hacker
 The late Betty J. Hamner
 Jim & Geneva Hardman Hilliard
 William F. & Susan Hayes III
 Lone House
 The late Ralph B. Hinzman, Sr.
 Ralph & Twyla Hinzman
 Lora Ruth Hurst
 Betty Ingle
 Nancy Ann Jackson
 Jean Conley Jasper
 Jerry A. King
 Tammy King
 Kristina Larson
 Melinda Larson
 Dr. Patricia Mace-Leonard &
 Cordell L. Leonard
 Conrad & Ann Line
 Miriam Looker
 John & Barbara McCoy
 William J. McKlinney, Sr.
 Ellie McClain Maroon
 David N. Matthews, D.D.S., M.S.
 Kelli Dawn Merk
 Linda B. Meyers
 Jean Moffitt
 Duane & C. Sue Miles Nichols
 Ralph Nichols
 Arch & Rose Nissel
 The late John O'leary, jr.
 Barbara Palmer
 Joan Peters
 Gayle Peterson
 The late Doris Poinsett
 The late Ruth McCray Post
 Carol Powell
 Clarence I. & Lois Bartlett Price
 Marjorie Price
 Ardell Ratliff
 Beecher & Betty Rhoades
 Joe & Erseline Rumbach
 Esther Dehaven Schilling
 Neva R. Shaffer
 Barbara Shaver
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